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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,351	11/21/2003	Deon John Potgieter	LMOL01-0004 9879	
33213 MARK O. LOI	7590 06/07/200 FTIN	7	EXAM	INER
1990 BRADSHIRE DR. BASICHAS, ALFR				, ALFRED
MODILE, AL	MOBILE, AL 36695		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3749	
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/07/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary		Applicat	on No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/718,3	51	POTGIETER ET AL.		
		Examine	r	Art Unit		
	·	Alfred Ba		3749		
The Period for Re	MAILING DATE of this communicately ply	ation appears on th	e cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
THE MAIL - Extensions of after SIX (6) - If the period - If NO period - Failure to re Any reply re	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of MONTHS from the mailing date of this community for reply specified above, the maximum stature ply within the set or extended period for reply within the set or extended period for	ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no evication. days, a reply within the statory period will apply and vill, by statute, cause the ap	vent, however, may a reply be tin tutory minimum of thirty (30) day vill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from olication to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status						
1)⊠ Resi	consive to communication(s) filed	on 29 May 2007.				
	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)☐ Sinc	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
close	ed in accordance with the practice	under <i>Ex parte Q</i>	uayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.		
Disposition o	f Claims					
4a) C 5)∭ Clair 6)⊠ Clair 7)⊠ Clair	m(s) <u>1-7,9-12 and 21-26</u> is/are per of the above claim(s) is/are m(s) is/are allowed. m(s) <u>1-6,9,11,12 and 21-23</u> is/are m(s) <u>7,10 and 24-26</u> is/are objecte m(s) are subject to restriction	withdrawn from corejected. ed to.	onsideration.			
Application P	apers					
_	specification is objected to by the I	Examiner.				
·	10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
	cant may not request that any objection					
	acement drawing sheet(s) including th					
11)∐ The c	path or declaration is objected to b	y the Examiner. N	ote the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority under	35 U.S.C. § 119					
a)∭ AII 1.∭ 2.∭ 3.∭	Certified copies of the priority do	ocuments have been been been the priority documents Bureau (PCT Ru	en received. en received in Applicati ents have been receive le 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage		
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of Re	eferences Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)		
2) Notice of Di 3) Information	aftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTC Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PT //Mail Date		Paper No(s)/Mail Da			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 1-26 are objected to because of the following informalities: all instances of "(H2)" and "(O2)" must be canceled. Parentheses may not be used in the body of the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Houseman (3,982,910), which shows all of the claimed limitations. Houseman discloses, among other things, a method of combustion including establishing a combustion zone 56 spaced from a fuel nozzle and defined by a flame of ignited hydrogen (see at least fig. 5), dispersing a liquid primary fuel through the nozzle into the zone of combustion in a partially vaporized and atomized state (see at least col. 2, lines 12-23, and fig. 6), and burning the vaporized and atomized liquid primary fuel entering the zone of combustion. Houseman further shows rotating the hydrogen flame

(see at least fig. 6) with discharge openings radially spaced from the longitudinal axis and angled toward the central axis, wherein the combustion zone is defined by a conical surface symmetric about the longitudinal axis (see at least fig. 5,6), and wherein water or steam is added and mixed with the fuel to reduce soot (see at least the Background section). Houseman further shows inwardly directed intersecting flames 74,76 (see at least fig. 6). It should also be noted that the term "mechanically" is afforded its broadest reasonable interpretation and is satisfied by Houseman.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

- 7. Claims 3, 4, 6, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houseman (3,982,910), which discloses substantially all of the claimed limitations. Nevertheless, Houseman does not specifically recite the claimed speed and range. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the claimed speed and range into the invention disclosed by Houseman, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable values and ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.
- 8. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houseman (3,982,910), which discloses substantially all of the claimed limitations. Nevertheless, Houseman does not specifically recite the use of electrolysis of water as a source for hydrogen and oxygen. Official Notice is given that electrolysis of water as a source for hydrogen and oxygen is old and well known in the art. Such an arrangement has the clear and obvious benefit of providing for a practically unlimited supply of the gasses. As water is relatively plentiful, electrolysis of water to separate the hydrogen and oxygen molecules found in H2O is one of the most prevalent and convenient sources of the components necessary in hydrogen fuel cell technology.

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Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate electrolysis of water as a source for hydrogen and oxygen into the invention disclosed by Housemen, so as to provide for a plentiful supply of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 7, 10, and 24-26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

- 10. Applicants' arguments with regard to the rejected claims have been considered, but are not deemed persuasive.
 - a. Applicants indicate that the amendments have been made in reply to prior communications with the examiner, and that the examiner indicated that allowance would follow certain modifications to the claims. Nevertheless, the record is silent on this matter.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alfred Basichas whose telephone number is 571 272

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4871. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday during regular business hours.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Tech Center telephone number is 571 272 3700.

June 5, 2007

Primary Examiner